

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 26th April 1902.

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II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

564. *Power and Guardian* writes that the Magistrates of Burdwan, Mymensingh, and Jessore have issued circulars to their subordinate Deputy and other Magistrates not to entertain any complaint against the police without first obtaining their sanction.

The police and the Magistrates of Burdwan, Mymensingh, and Jessore.

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13th April 1902.

It appeals to Sir John Woodburn to take notice of these illegal orders and have them withdrawn forthwith.

565. While agreeing with the views expressed in Council by the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of Police reform, *Power and Guardian* reminds His Honour

POWER AND GUARDIAN,
13th April 1902.

that there is something else besides money which is also needed to bring relief to the Indian peasant.

It is sympathy of the officials with the people, such sympathy as Sir John himself evinces. This and the larger employment of natives as Superintendents of Police will, in the opinion of the *Guardian*, solve the problem.

566. Referring to the Dinajpur police case, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that Mr. Garrett is one of the best District Magistrates known, but his indiscretion has

converted this case into one of great importance. The public of Dinajpur have come to entertain the notion that the District Magistrate is affording undue protection to the Police Sub-Inspector, and hence the interest they are taking in the case.

The *Patrika* also mentions that Mr. Hallifax, the Magistrate of Jessore, who was believed to be a friend of Inspector Harish Chandra, of Jhenida, has at last disproved the allegation by ordering the prosecution and suspension of that officer.

567. While congratulating Mr. Hallifax, the District Magistrate of Jessore, for the firmness that he has after all shown in ordering the prosecution of Inspector Harish Chandra Guha, of Jhenida, the *Bengalee* draws the attention of the Local Government to the "standing" orders which prohibit the issue of processes against Police officers without the special leave of the District Magistrate. It is curious to know what action Sir John Woodburn proposes to adopt in regard to such regulations.

568. The *Bengalee* is of opinion that the Hon'ble Joy Gobind Law has done a public service by calling attention to the extravagantly large sum allotted for the Fenwick Bazar police-station, and it cannot congratulate the Government on the reply it gave to the Hon'ble Member that the site was selected for the sanitary accommodation of a considerable police force. Fenwick Bazar, it remarks, is certainly not the healthiest locality in Calcutta. A cheap site in the suburbs might easily have been acquired for the purpose in view for half the sum it is proposed to spend. Is it too late, it asks, to reconsider the matter?

569. The *Bengalee* points out that what the Hon'ble Mr. Chattarbhuj Sahai meant by recruitment of "local" men for the Superior Police Service was not that men of particular districts should be appointed as Assistant and District Superintendents of Police, but that the natives of the province should be so employed. The knowledge of the dialects, habits, nature and propensities of the people possessed by these men is not to be found in European District Superintendents.

This is such an elementary consideration that the *Bengalee* is amazed that the Government does not see it, or, if it does, that it does not act upon it.

Natives and the Superior Police Service.

BENGALIAN,
18th April 1902.

BENGALIAN,
17th April 1902.

BENGALIAN,
20th April 1902.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

570. *Power and Guardian* protests against the appointment of Mr. Geidt as Judge of the High Court, which not only means his superseding Mr. B. L. Gupta, but a number of other deserving gentlemen. If the appointment

Mr. Geidt's appointment as Judge of the High Court.

POWER AND GUARDIAN,
13th April 1902.

is made on the ground that there are already three Indian Judges in the Court, "the objection can only obtain with people whose narrowness of views must be more than apparent."

INDIAN EMPIRE,
15th April 1902.

571. The *Indian Empire* sees a comic element in the appointment of Mr. Geidt as Judge of the High Court in supersession of Mr. B. L. Gupta. Only the other day the former was the Legal Remembrancer and the latter the Judge. The situation has now been changed.

It is said that the Chief Justice objected to the appointment of any more Indians to the Bench, and although the *Empire* would reject this statement, it knows that considerations like this often settle Government appointments. Otherwise it sees no other reason for the injustice done.

POWER AND GUARDIAN,
13th April 1902.

572. *Power and Guardian* reports that Dignam, the employé of the Assam-Bengal Railway at Chittagong, who shot a native *halwai* last year, and whose arrest was ordered by the High Court on the motion of the Bengal Government for an enhancement of the sentence of a fine inflicted on him, has not yet been traced, and in consequence the case has been removed from the board of the High Court.

Power and Guardian cannot believe that any real search was made for Dignam, and urges the Bengal Government to see that the offender is brought to justice.

BENGALIAN,
17th April 1902.

573. The *Bengalee* rejoices to find that the Hon'ble Messrs. Apcar and Elworthy also urged the curtailment of the holidays enjoyed by High Court Judges, and remarks that, now that public opinion, both Indian and Anglo-Indian, has been thoroughly roused in the matter, it has no doubt that the remedy will soon be forthcoming.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
19th April 1902.

574. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, commenting on the sentence of the Judge of Farakhabad, sentencing fourteen men to death for the murder of one man, says that, as it was at the bidding of a particular ringleader that others joined in the commission of the crime, the ends of justice would have been served if the principal man were only sentenced to death. The Moslem law is—an eye for an eye—a tooth for a tooth. Even this is considered barbarous in all civilised countries. But, in India, they must have the blood of fourteen men to expiate the murder of one.

BENGALIAN,
19th April 1902.

575. The case in which Babu Rash Behari Mondle accused the Sub-divisional Officer of Madhepura of bringing pressure to bear on him with a view to obtain land from him as a gift, was, says the *Bengalee*, made over to the District Judge of Bhagalpur for enquiry by order of the High Court. The District Judge's finding being adverse to Babu Rash Behari, the District Magistrate has dismissed certain *amlas*, a peshkar, muharrir, and copyist, who had given evidence in the case, for giving false evidence against the Subdivisional Officer. As however, the Judge's finding was not accepted by the Divisional Bench of the High Court, the *Bengalee* is of opinion that the Magistrate is not at liberty to accept it and take away the bread from the mouths of these servants of the Government.

It invites the Lieutenant-Governor's attention to the case of these *amlas*, confident that he will do them the justice to which they are entitled.

(d)—Education.

MOSLEM CHRONICLE,
12th April 1902.

576. The *Moslem Chronicle* invites the attention of the Director of Public Instruction and the Government to a letter to the Secretary, Central National Muhammadan Association of Calcutta, from the Muhammadans of the Rajshahi district, complaining of the favouritism shown by the Principal of the Rajshahi College to Bengali students at the expense of the Muhammadan students of the Madrassa, who have been dispossessed of the Madrassa building and Muhammadan boarding-house. It descants on the anomaly of placing a Hindu in charge of a Muhammadan institution, and urges the authorities to take up the matter which is creating the greatest tension of feeling between the two communities.

INDIAN NATION,
14th April 1902.

577. The contemplated change of the Calcutta University from an examining to a teaching body does not commend itself to the *Indian Nation*. The appointment of teachers can only be made through the Syndicate, and as that body is held to be incompetent and to have failed in the manner in which it has selected examiners and conducted examinations, is it rational to expect that such a University will be happy in its appointment of teachers? And if the present system of teaching and examinations is not in the best of repute, what improvement, asks the writer, can be expected from a system in which the patronage of appointment is to be in the same hands as at present, and the field from which selections are to be made is the same at present? The suggestion offered is to let Government openly take the responsibility of Public Professorships instead of leaving it to the University.

"Each College should, however, be left free to make its own appointments and regulate its own system of teaching. Rights can only be claimed by those who are willing to bear responsibility. It would be absurd for the University or the Government to keep, in its own hands, the appointment of Professors to Colleges which have to depend entirely on their own resources."

As to hostels, the *Nation* maintains that the only reasonable rule that can be laid down is that each College should exercise supervision over and be responsible for the proper management of the hostels in which its own students lived. It would not vest the control in the University, since that body consists of many elements several of which are jealous of private, particularly native institutions. And powers of control over hostels may be so exercised as to crush those institutions. To bind students of the poorer classes by such conditions of hostel life as would be prohibitory of their residence in Calcutta would debar a large number of young men from receiving a University education merely by reason of their poverty, and would result in the closing of independent native colleges, and lead to an expansion and multiplication of private colleges in the mufassal.

578. The *Bengalee* earnestly draws the attention of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University to the necessity for reducing the number of text-books in History and Geography and for relieving the burdens of unsuccessful Entrance candidates by instituting an alternative examination for them.

BENGALIEE,
18th April 1902.(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

579. The *Bengalee*, hearing that on the North-Western Railway a permanent refreshment shop has been established at every big station to supply good articles of food to native railway passengers, thinks the idea a very good one, and suggests that the authorities of other important railways should act on it.

BENGALIEE,
17th April 1902.(h)—*General.*

580. The *Bengalee* reproduces Sir Charles Dilke's question in the House of Commons and Lord George Hamilton's reply on the subject of the proposed increase of pay to the British soldier, and expresses surprise at the Secretary of State answering that he could not judge the financial effects of the measure on the revenues of India. This is incredible, and it is hoped that a strong protest will go from the Government of India against India bearing any portion of this extra expenditure.

BENGALIEE,
11th April 1902.

581. The *Bengalee* publishes a Chittagong correspondent's letter complaining that Mr. Geake compelled the Hindu head clerk and the muharrirs to attend Court on the 23rd March last, although it was *Dola Jatra* day. He also kept the offices open during the Easter holidays and inspected the khas mahal and Court of Ward offices. His written orders to close the offices were annulled by his verbal instruction to have the office doors kept open, indirectly meaning that *amlas* should attend.

BENGALIEE,
11th April 1902.

The journal hopes that there will be no occasion for repeating the complaint, as His Excellency the Viceroy is particularly interested in the fair and considerate treatment of clerks and in their being allowed the holidays assigned to them.

BEHAR HERALD,
12th April 1902.

582. In the opinion of the *Behar Herald*, direct land and agricultural improvement is about the last thing a Behar raiyat cares about, and what he thirsts for is not cheap capital in order to pour it upon the soil, but small loans for exceptional domestic requirements, as, for instance, marriages, funerals, &c. What seems necessary, therefore, is that the proposed Agricultural Banks should also provide loans to meet such cases which could be strictly scrutinized by members of the Bank.

The journal does not think the ignorant rustics of Behar understand the principle of co-operation or would care to be severally and jointly responsible for the Bank's capital. Behar zamindars, moreover, are in debt, so they will be of very little use so far as furnishing the capital required. Government therefore must carry out the entire scheme of financing and controlling the banks for some time at least.

EAST,
12th April 1902.

583. The *East* deplors the strained relations that exist between the educated people of this country and the Government and *vice versa*, and traces the origin of this unhappy change to the time when educated Indians formed themselves into political associations and began to protest against the Government, its measures and officials. Things have come to such a pass at the present day that no Government measure, however slightly reformatory, can be carried through without opposition and a chorus of senseless agitation. The effect of this animosity is harmful to the best interests of the country, and, in the opinion of the writer, it is incumbent on the people to throw off their spurious patriotism, discontinue bragging of their glorious past, and set to work in all humility to learn at the feet of their English rulers.

The *East* appeals to Lord Curzon to leave no stone unturned to bridge the gulf between the Government and the people and restore good feeling between them.

BENGALIEE,
14th April 1902.

584. The *Bengalee* disapproves of the action of the Government of Madras with regard to the acquisition of land for Mopla mosques and burial grounds, and says that it rather holds out a premium upon Mopla aggression.

"It means that proprietors of lands are to be compelled to part with their possessions—of course for a fair price—whether they like it or not. The proprietor is not to have the right of disposing of his property or retaining it as he thinks best. Unwilling proprietors are to be coerced. We confess we do not like this policy of compulsion and coercion. We find that the class that gives most trouble to Government is generally most pampered. The Moplas are troublesome and fanatical; so they must be propitiated anyhow—if necessary, even by something which is not far removed from confiscation. We are not sure whether the Madras Government order is not manifestly in conflict with that policy of strict neutrality in religious matters, to which the British Government is committed. The Government has granted to the Moplas a concession which is denied to all other communities."

INDIAN NATION,
14th April 1902.

585. Referring to Sir Antony MacDonnell's statement that the true Indian difficulty was not one of taxation, but the result of religion, custom and native law, which place a premium on the growth of population, made extravagant expenditure a religious duty and the indefinite distribution of property a legal obligation, the *Indian Nation* says:—

"It is impossible to deny that there is a great deal of truth in these observations. Whatever the other causes of Indian poverty may be, the ideas and practices, referred to by Sir Antony, constitute, there can be no doubt, an important factor. It seems to us, however, that the causes here mentioned operate more powerfully on the upper classes than on the poor. The rich are reduced by dissipation, litigation and indefinite distribution of

property. The middle classes are brought by the same causes—if not to destitution, at any rate into straitened circumstances. The fashions which compel extravagance among the upper classes can scarcely be said to exist to any appreciable extent among the poor. Luxurious living or inordinate marriage expenses have not, at least so we trust, become common among the peasantry. And their wives and children are less of a burden—indeed, positively more helpful to them—than those of the well-to-do. The peasant's wife is his cook and servant, and she has little craving for luxuries. His son, from the age of ten or twelve, becomes a fellow-worker. A large number of children, however, would of course be a burden. And if it is true that habits of expensive living have grown among the poor, the evil is a serious one. There is no doubt that the middle and upper classes are being ruined by social extravagance. Speaking generally, it is the influence of women that is the main cause of slavishness to fashion and therefore of extravagance. They demand luxuries for themselves and their children, and they have a passion for pageants. Our reformers, however, have thought fit to include in their programme not one word as to the inculcation of lessons of economy and sobriety among women, but a great deal as to the aggrandisement of the position of women. And in a country where marriage and multiplication are considered to be enjoined by religion, they are of opinion that the remarriage of widows would be an unmixed blessing. We hope they will take a hint from Sir Antony MacDonnell's recent utterances and see their way to revise their scheme of reform."

586. The *Bengalee* criticises in the following terms the questions which occupied the most prominent place in the debate:—

The debate on the Provincial Budget.

The difference in the pay of officers with equal educational attainments in the Provincial and Subor-

dinate Educational Services. This, says the writer, is capable of easy explanation.

The Oxford graduate who, as a member of the Provincial Service, does the same work, but draws half the pay of his European colleague of the same College, suffers from the inextinguishable crime of colour. He is a Bengalee and is put down in the Provincial Service. His colleague is a European, and that is title enough for him to belong to the Superior Service. But these miserable distinctions founded upon race must be adverted to, in season and out of season, until we have shamed our rulers out of them.

The founding of a Mining College.—The Government reply to this proposal, that any such project would receive the countenance and support of the Government, provided zamindars and other owners of coal-lands subscribed, is regarded as an ungenerous retort in the mouth of a Government which proposes to pay Rs. 46,000 to the Indigo-planters' Association. If indigo is a matter for the concern of Government, why not coal? The writer refuses to believe that the solicitude of the Government in the case of indigo is prompted by the consideration that Europeans are chiefly interested in it.

Water supply in the mufassal.—While approving of the Lieutenant-Governor's advice to zamindars to help the people by digging wells, &c., the journal says that if, instead of trying to please the local officials by subscribing to funds opened under official auspices, zamindars were to help their peasantry in the way suggested by His Honour, they would win the approbation of their consciences and the good-will of the Head of the Government.

Increase of salaries of ministerial establishment.—The journal thanks the Government for not losing sight of this question, and is glad that the pay of the menial servants of Government in and around Calcutta has been raised, and trusts that the pay of all menial servants of Government throughout the Province will soon be increased.

587. In order to revive the sugar industry of India which, notwithstanding the countervailing duty imposed by Lord

The sugar industry in India.

Curzon on beet sugar, is being threatened by the

"Cartel system" of Germany and Austria, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* urges the Government of India to impose a prohibitive duty and stop the importation of beet sugar into India.

BENGALIAN,
14th April 1902.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
15th April 1902.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
18th April 1902.

588. Continuing its observations on this subject, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says:—

Sugar industry.

"The time has now come for more vigorous action on the part of the Government unless they wish to see a purely agricultural industry wiped out. The Government already countervail the direct bounty granted by Foreign Governments; we would urge them to lose no time in further countervailing the Cartel bounties. The next 18 months is the critical time for the Indian industry. It is on the verge of ruin; it can be saved by one stroke of the pen. An industry once dead is very difficult, if not impossible, to revive. When foreign countries stop giving direct and indirect bounties, we ask for nothing more than that Indian countervailing duties should be withdrawn—all we ask for is a fair field and no favour. If the Indian sugar industry cannot hold its own against non-bounty-fed beet sugar, then,—as in all things in this world it is the survival of the fittest,—let it pass into oblivion."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
20th April 1902.

589. The same paper is glad to find that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have moved in the matter of the

Ibid.

sugar industry and have taken the same view of the situation as the *Patrika* has done. It points out that, if the import of beet sugar is prevented by the imposition of a prohibitive countervailing duty there exists another danger in the shape of the competition of Mauritius and other colonies, whose sugar industries will receive grants from the Home Government. To counteract this, it is suggested that an extension should be made of the system of countervailing foreign bounties, and that the countervailing import duties on sugar which were not imposed for the purpose of creating revenue, but to protect the industry, should be equitably used in fostering and developing the Indian sugar industry.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
16th April 1902.

590. In the course of its remarks on the proceedings of the annual meeting of the London Indian Society, the *Hindoo Patriot* defends the Indians from the charge of

Self-Government in India.

unfitness to administer Local Self-Government in the following terms:—

The so-called self-government which is now tried in India is a mere delusion. It is shackled in such a way that it is utterly impossible for it to show any development. It is self-government only in name. Let a scheme of self-government be well organised, and let it have a fair trial, without constant official interference, and then mark the result. Let it really be *self-government*, as Mr. Caine says, *government of the people, by the people, for the people*. If the people of India be treated like children, and be never entrusted with self-government, they will ever remain like children, and will never be able to govern themselves. They must be given political training, and when they are properly trained, they will be able to qualify themselves to perform the work of Government which may be entrusted to them.

BEHAR HERALD,
16th April 1902.

591. The *Behar Herald* advocates the establishment of agricultural schools and colleges, as no general advance in the

Agricultural education.

agricultural system can be expected until the rural population is educated enough to enable them to take a practical interest in agricultural progress and reform.

The sole object of these institutions should be the increase of food supplies and the general resources of the people as well as the increased provision of manure, which is the crying want of the Indian agriculturist.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
17th April 1902.

592. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* learns that a woman was accidentally shot near the Belghoria Rifle Range, and urges that Government should stop the practice of target firing in this locality which is much frequented by the public between the hours of 3 A.M. till night, in view of the danger to human life and cattle.

593. The *Bengalee* quite agrees with Sir George Birdwood that if the incomes of the innumerable religious endowments in India were devoted to educational purposes, there would be incalculable gain to the country; but it confesses that it is unable to share in the hope that as the educated Hindus become more and more influential, they will be able to influence the trustees of the temples and thus secure certain obvious and spontaneous reforms in the administration of their vast funds

BENGALÉE,
17th April 1902.

Temple funds.

whereby they could be increasingly applied to relieve poverty and distress and promote education.

It believes that Government by legislation can alone effect the desired change, and that the apprehensions entertained by Government which have deterred them from interfering are unfounded.

Even the most bigoted and orthodox classes, it maintains, have no interest in the perpetuation of a state of things which is calculated to convert houses of prayer into pandemoniums and which thereby outrages the feelings of the living as well as the dead.

594. The following is taken from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*:—

The Lat Bhairab Temple case in Benares.

A Benares correspondent informs us that the perpetrators of the outrage committed in the Lat Bhairab Temple have not yet been detected, nor is there any sign that the authorities are very anxious about it. The result is—seething discontent. The Benares correspondent of the *Pioneer* observes:—“The perpetrators of the Lat Bhairab Temple outrage have not yet been traced. The native press is, I observe, getting violent over the affair.” It is lucky that the aggrieved are Hindus and not Mussalmans. We understand that the Police officer entrusted with the investigation of this affair is a Mussalman. Anyhow the Government is not well advised to let such matters end in such an unsatisfactory manner. The same correspondent refers to another serious matter. He says there are officials who are badly in debt—nay, in some cases their creditors are their subordinates. If there be any truth in the statement, it shows that the Government of the United Provinces has yet much to do to put its house in order.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
18th April 1902.

595. The advice given by the Lieutenant-Governor to zamindars to

Drinking water in the mufassal.

provide drinking water to their tenants is, says the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, all very well, but, it asks, why should the Government, who impose a cess for the purpose, shift the responsibility upon the zamindars. The journal next resents His Honour's remarks against the zamindars of Eastern Bengal, that they levy a fee from their tenantry who are willing to provide water-supply for their neighbours.

“For it is not a fact. On the other hand, it is a fact that though the Government absolved the zamindars from the obligation of supplying their tenants with drinking water by the imposition of the road cess, they are asked by the authorities, on every possible occasion, to dig tanks and wells for the benefit of the public.”

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
19th April 1902.

596. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, learning that there is a likelihood of

The Mahant of Tarkeswar.

there being a serious disturbance if the Mahant of Tarkeswar persists in surveying the lands in the villages of Haripal, Kaikala and others belonging to him, trusts that the Subdivisional Officer of Serampore will not permit the measurement till he has been satisfied by a judicial enquiry that the Mahant has a right to the survey.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
20th April 1902.

III.—LEGISLATION.

597. The *Bengalee* regards the mining legislation in this country as mis-

Mining legislation.

chievous and calculated to destroy those qualities in native workmen which so justly elicited the admiration of Mr. Grundy, the official Inspector of Mines. But, says the writer, commercial jealousy, backed by influence, has been the mother of such legislation, the object of which is to handicap Indian mine-owners in their competition with their English rivals.

BENGALIAN,
20th April 1902.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

598. The *Bengalee* is glad to learn that the dispute between the Hindu

Reconciliation at Rajkot.

and the Borah communities of Rajkot has been amicably settled through the intervention of the leading members of both the communities. The representatives of the Borah community expressed regret and rendered an apology for the unprovoked assault committed by some members of that community upon some of the Hindu processionists and also agreed to pay such fine as the mahajans might impose. The termination of the dispute has given general satisfaction, and

BENGALIAN,
11th April 1902.

friendly relations have now been restored. At the same time, the majesty of the law must be vindicated, and those who actually took part in the riot will be prosecuted according to the usual procedure. The journal congratulates the Indian community of Rajkot on the tact and good sense they have shown in thus nipping in the bud what might have otherwise assumed dangerous proportions.

REIS AND RAYYET,
12th April 1902.

599. It is imperative, writes the *Reis and Rayyet*, that Government should look to the education of the sons of Sardars, Jehagirdars, Jamidars, Vatandars and Saramjamis, so as to render them useful citizens of India and loyal members of the constitution which has preserved the landed and cash grants acquired by their forefathers for valuable services to the Government. The first step absolutely necessary to preserve their social status is for the Government to preserve their grants entire. Subdivision of such grants results in absolute penury, and 90 per cent. of these families are mere beggars, too proud to beg and too lazy to look after their little estates. The succession may be confined to the eldest son, if fit; otherwise to the fittest among the next heirs.

The writer proposes that by way of a remedy fresh sanads be granted by the British Government which will have the desired effect of making the grantees believe that they have a duty to perform and that they are bound to remain thoroughly loyal to the British Government. Every such grant should be a British grant, tenable only at the desire of the British Government. Although the measure proposed will have the effect of depriving the junior branches of their pittance, it will have the advantage of centralizing the family revenues for the maintenance of rank and position instead of allowing the members of the family to degenerate into garden coolies or take up subordinate work in every branch of the administration, where the sons of wealthy publicans and hide merchants assume the airs of aristocrats.

The writer relates a case where the scion of a respectable and ancient family serving as a head clerk in a college was insulted by the Principal, a low class man, and was obliged to resign his appointment. Here, says the journal, is the seed of discontent and disloyalty sown through sheer ignorance of the formation of Hindu society. If the Imperial Government wishes to guard against disaffection, let the Viceroy discover the cement which will federate India to England. Lord Curzon is exhorted to preserve the ancient aristocracy of India both for its own sake and the good of the empire, and to centralize the ancient grants and utilize a portion thereof for educating the selected sons of those families and ensuring their treatment according to their forefathers' ranks.

In conclusion it asks:—

"Why should there be no Sir Raja Dinkarao" to-day? Why not a Sir Pandit Shambhu Nath? Why not a Sir Mahadevrao Ranade? Why not a Sir or Raja Sir T. Madhavrao? And why should there be Sir Broken Glass Seller? Sir Leather Curer? Sir Butler Kakaji Ashburner? Why should there be no Sir Ram Krishna Bhandarkar? Or Raja Ram Mohan Roy? Why should we have Sir Tincowri-Monument Builder? Why should there be no Lady Telang or Lady Ranade? Why should we be pestered with Lady Gool-gool-Banquet Giver? Is ancient India forgotten? Is merit dead? Is there no hope of the good seed, the noble point, the high class material rising hand in hand with the scions of the British peerage?"

BENGALIEE,
19th April 1902.

600. The *Bengalee* publishes the appeal of Mr. Yaswant Rao Sudasiv Sarmandal, Pleader, to the Resident of Indore, against the order forbidding him to practise because he declined to comply with an order which was to have retrospective effect and to pay five hundred rupees for the privilege of practising, although at the time of the order he had practised as a pleader for several years and with great satisfaction to the Judges. The order is so manifestly inequitable that the journal feels that no responsible officer will countenance it for one moment.

BENGALIEE,
20th April 1902.

601. The *Bengalee*, hearing that the Maharaja of Mysore contemplates increasing the number of European Deputy Commissioners in his State from two to four, confesses

Mysore appointments.

it is unable to imagine any justification for the proposed step. It cannot believe that there is such a lamentable dearth of fit men among the Indian officials, that they deserve to be deprived of two of the prize appointments in the State.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

602. The *Bengalee* notices with pleasure the proceedings of an interesting dinner party to which the native officers of a Bombay regiment were invited by Colonel Yate, the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan. It regrets that the excellent example of the Colonel is not more largely followed, as British officers meeting their Indian colleagues and subordinates at the dinner table or at social functions would know them better and be more likely to win their love and good-will. Such functions would also greatly help official work.

BENGALÉE,
11th April 1902.

603. The death of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, says the *Bengalee*, removes one of the most striking figures from the ranks of Englishmen of this generation. He was truly an Empire-builder, but neither he, nor Baber, nor Clive, in the opinion of the writer, would stand comparison with Sivaji in the loftiness and purity of the original impulse which launched him upon his career of conquest. Cecil Rhodes was an Empire-builder of the grosser sort. Regard for principles of conduct formed no part of the texture of his character. His moral fibre was even coarser than that of the ordinary Empire-builder.

BENGALÉE,
11th April 1902.

India does not come in for a farthing of his princely benefactions, although England, her Colonies, and even Germany and America have benefited.

604. The *Bengalee*, quoting from various sources the causes of India's industrial decline, appeals to the rising generation to turn their eyes to the great field of industrial development with which their own advancement and the welfare of their country are so closely bound up, and to remember that with the assertion of India's influence and power in that direction will come an era which will be marked by the growth of India's political status.

BENGALÉE,
18th April 1902.

605. Quoting Lord Rosebery's speech on the importance and nobility of municipal work, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that if rate-payers' associations are needed in England, they are far more a necessity in this country in cities like Calcutta, Bombay, &c. The reason for the failure of such institutions as have been started is attributed to the want of those virtues which are necessary to make those organisations really useful. The *Patrika* appeals to the Congress, if it desires to be a living thing, to establish such associations in every municipality in India. The representative character of the Congress can be at once secured if it be composed mainly of the delegates elected by these representative associations. As things stand at present, the Congress delegates are regarded as nobodies, and no wonder their deliberations are treated with indifference by the authorities.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
18th April 1902.

606. The *Bengalee* hails this Moslem festival as "one of the greatest festivals in our cult of the unification of India."

BENGALÉE,
18th April 1902.

It adds:—
"And it is pleasant to Indian ears, whether Hindu or Muhammadan, to hear the two battle shouts (of Kali and Ali) blending in unison; for their blending is symbolical of the hallowed union which exists between the essential principles of the two seemingly antagonistic religious faiths, is symbolical of the sacred bond which will, in the near future, unite beyond the possibility of disavowance the followers of the two apparently hostile creeds. The blending of the two battle cries is typical of the unification of India—the great problem, at the successful solution of which have been working the mightiest intellects of India, whether Hindu or Muhammadan, for the last eight centuries,—for the successful solution of which the Muhammadans had been called into this country eight hundred years ago by the decree of an all-wise Providence—and the successful solution of which had very nearly been achieved by the genius of the Great Akbar. The cry of Ali, therefore, to all Indians is fraught with as deep a significance as the cry of Kali, for

both are symbolical of physical valour and of that spiritual strength without which all physical power and all physical courage are unavailing. The age of bigotry is now over. The ignorance, the superstition and the consequent religious animosity and the consequent religious strife which had set the Hindu and the Muhammadan against one another in the past are now over. The education of the West, if it has done nothing else, has removed once and for ever the blind superstitions which had, in the course of ages, come to encrust the truths of the two religions. Both are founded on truth which is immutable. And as truth cannot differ, as truth can be but one only, both the religions are united together in the one common bond of an immutable truth. A just appreciation of this fact by our people will lead to the successful solution of the mighty problem of the unification of India."

BENGALIEE,
20th April 1902.

607. The *Bengalee* makes the following remarks on the absence of a representative of the educated community on the occasion of the King's Coronation:—

The educated community and the King's Coronation.

"Are we to regard this total ignoring of the educated community, on the occasion of a great ceremonial function, as a deliberate slur cast upon that body, or as the outcome of a secret half-conscious dislike which the Government feels towards its critics? . . . Such treatment is not calculated to gratify them. It is not worthy of a great Government, and its political wisdom is doubtful."

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENERAL
OF POLICE, L. P.,

WRITERS' BUILDINGS,

The 26th April 1902.

H. B. ST. LEGER,

Asst. to the Insp.-General of Police, L. P.